

REMARKS

In the Office Action, the Examiner indicated that Claims 1 through 27 are pending in the application and the Examiner rejected all claims.

Drawings

On page 2, the Examiner objected to Figure 1 for containing mislabeled elements. A replacement Figure is attached herein. The Examiner is requested to reconsider and withdraw the objection to Figure 1.

The Examiner further objected to Figure 2 because Element 29 was not mentioned in the description. Accordingly, paragraph [0016] of the specification has been amended to include Element 29 of Figure 2. The Examiner is requested to reconsider and withdraw the objection to Figure 2.

Specification

On pages 3-4, the Examiner listed numerous objections to the Specification. Applicant has amended paragraphs [0003], [0005], [0006], [0012], [0015], [0016], [0018], [0024], [0026], [0027], and [0029] herein. The Examiner is requested to reconsider and withdraw the objection to the Specification in light of the above amended paragraphs.

Claim Rejections, 35 U.S.C. § 112 Second Paragraph

On page 7 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 8-12, 15, 16 and 27 as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

With regard to claims 8 and 9, Applicant has amended to the claims to read “said coding module” as suggested by Examiner. The Examiner is requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejections of Claims 8 and 9 under 35 U.S.C. §§ 112 Second Paragraph.

With regard to Claims 10, 11 and 27, MPEP section 608.01(v) states “if the product to which the trademark refers is set forth in such language that its identity is clear, the examiners are authorized to permit the use of the trademark if it is distinguished from common descriptive nouns from capitalization. If the trademark has a fixed and definite meaning, it constitutes sufficient identification”. In Claims 10, 11 and 27, each trademark used (specifically IBM Webshare and Java file) are clearly identified in the specification, and each has a fixed and defined meaning to one of ordinary skill in the arts. IBM Webshare is a fixed and defined web service (described in the specification in paragraph [0011]), and a Java file is a fixed and defined file known to be written in the Java language. The Examiner is requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejections of Claims 10, 11 and 27 under 35 U.S.C. §§ 112 Second Paragraph.

With regard to Claim 12, Applicant has amended the claim to read “returning said output object”. Additionally, Claim 12 has been amended to include the step of generating the output object. The Examiner is requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejections of Claim 12 under 35 U.S.C. §§ 112, Second Paragraph.

With regard to Claims 15 and 16, Applicant has amended Claim 12 to include a “coding module” establishing antecedent basis for Claims 15 and 16. The Examiner is requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejections of Claims 15 and 16 under 35 U.S.C. §§ 112, Second Paragraph.

Claim Rejections, 35 U.S.C. § 101

On page 9 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 12-18 for being directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claim 12 has been amended to include “embodied on a computer readable medium” as suggested by the Examiner. As such, the Examiner is requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejections of Claims 12-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 101.

Claim Rejections, 35 U.S.C. §§ 102 and 103

On page 10 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 1-9 and 11-26 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0088688 to Hejlsberg et al. On page 18 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 10 and 27 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hejlsberg in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,789,252 to Burke et al.

The Present Invention

The present invention teaches automatically developing objects using a plurality of context derived models residing within a computational grid. An object meta language (OML) is used to

allow a programmer to define an application. Using OML, the programmer creates a document describing the required object. Specifically, Claim 1 recites “generating a description of an application; providing said description to a web service; parsing said description by said web service” (lines 3-5). In these limitations, the OML document is submitted to a group of context derived models residing at various computational nodes on the grid. Then, a web service is used to parse the OML document and select the appropriate node. Specifically, Claim 1 further recites “locating a suitable coding module on a node contained within a computation grid; supplying said description to said node” (lines 6-7). Next, the OML document is provided to the selected node, which applies object description variables using a transform language to produce a defined output object. The defined output object is then returned to the programmer. Specifically, Claim 1 finally recites “applying said description to said coding module to generate an output object; and returning said output object” (lines 8-9). By utilizing a computational grid, additional computing power from otherwise idle nodes is used, thereby improving the overall performance of the system.

U.S. Patent Application No. 2004/0088688 to Hejlsberg et al.

U.S. Patent Application No. 2004/0088688 to Hejlsberg et al. (“Hejlsberg”) teaches a framework for writing a code generator based upon a constructed blueprint. A blueprint translator translates the blueprint into one or more classes of source code. The classes of newly generated source code can then be compiled. At compilation time, a compiler combines the generated classes with any user additions, and writes the code as if it were a single class. Later, if the blueprint is changed, the generated code can be safely updated without overwriting the user’s additions. This

provides a user a chance to embed certain capabilities into a code class and insure the additions will remain throughout any recompiling of the code classes based upon changes to the blueprints. The Examiner acknowledges that Hejlsberg does not disclose that IBM Websphere is used as the web service.

U.S. Patent No. 6,789,252 to Burke et al.

U.S. Patent No. 6,789,252 to Burke et al. ("Burke") teaches a method and system for providing an open and extensible object definition framework that manages business object definitions as specifications. This framework may be used to dynamically define any object that is to be processed by a computer. The Examiner relies on Burke for an alleged teaching of utilizing IBM Websphere.

The Cited Prior Art Does Not Anticipate the Claimed Invention

The MPEP and case law provide the following definition of anticipation for the purposes of 35 U.S.C. §102:

"A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." MPEP §2131 citing *Verdegal Bros. v. Union Oil Company of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987)

The Examiner Has Not Established a *Prima Facie* Case of Anticipation

As noted above, the present claimed invention includes locating a suitable coding module on a node contained within a computational grid and supplying a parsed description of an application to

the node for further processing. This is advantageous as it provides a way to disperse coding modules amongst nodes operationally connected in a grid for quick processing of application descriptions. By dispersing the modules, the computational power of individual nodes is better utilized.

In contrast, Hejlsberg teaches a single node system for processing a blueprint, or as defined by Hejlsberg, a domain-specific declarative programming language. This blueprint is passed to a known blueprint translator which parses, processes and generates a page of source code. This generated source code is then stored in a class library for subsequent use. Hejlsberg does not teach or suggest the presently claimed steps of locating a suitable coding module on a node contained within a computational grid and supplying said description (before being processed) to the located node for processing. In Hejlsberg, all processing is done locally at the blueprint translator without any search for or transfer to a node on a computational grid. These steps are important to the present claimed invention as the present invention is directed towards taking advantage of the combined power of a computational grid. Hejlsberg never mentions locating a suitable coding module on a node, whether the node is within a computational grid or not. In fact, Hejlsberg is completely silent on the concept of a computational grid. Locating a node within a computational grid is specifically claimed in each of the independent claims of the present invention and patentably defines the present invention as novel over the prior art including Hejlsberg.

Accordingly, each of the independent claims (Claims 1, 12, and 18), and all claims depending therefrom, patentably define over Hejlsberg and are in condition for allowance. The Examiner is

respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejections of Claims 1-9 and 11-26 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

The Examiner Has Not Established a *Prima Facie* Case of Obviousness

As set forth in the MPEP:

To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skilled in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings.

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The Examiner relies upon U.S. Patent No. 6,789,252 to Burke et al. ("Burke") to teach utilizing IBM Websphere as a specific web service. However, as discussed above, Hejlsberg fails to anticipate each of the independent claims (Claims 1, 12 and 18) and the teachings and suggestions of Burke do not add the claimed elements missing from Hejlsberg; therefore the addition of any teachings of Burke fails to disclose the presently claimed invention. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejections of Claims 10 and 27 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hejlsberg in view Burke.

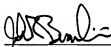
Conclusion

The present invention is not taught or suggested by the prior art. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejection of the claims. An early Notice of Allowance is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date



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